(iv) Report on Production and Marketing of Pineapple in India (1991)

(v) Study on Post Harvest Practices—Bottlenecks and Remedial Measures of Grapes in Andhra Pradesh (1999).

The DMI has not conducted any study to ascertain the difference between the prices paid to growers and that paid by the consumers during the last three months.

(c) to (e) With a view to review the whole gamut of Agricultural Marketing in the country, the Ministry of Agriculture had set up an Expert Committee on Strengthening and Developing of Agricultural Marketing. The Expert Committee in its report has *inter-alia* recommended the development of market infrastructure and the need to promote direct marketing of agricultural produce by the farmers to maximize their share in the price. An Inter-Ministerial Task Force has been constituted to examine the recommendation and suggest measures for their implementation. The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have also been requested to examine the recommendations of the Expert Committee and provide their feed back to the Task Force.

Per Capita availability of pulses

4297. SHRI S. RAMACHANDRAN PILLAI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the per capital per day availability of pulses since independence has gone down from 70 gms. to 36 gms. and their contribution to national food market has reduced from 17 per cent to seven per cent;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether it is a fact that new technologies, both in production and post harvest management, and transfer of these to the end-users are immediately needed to be developed; and

(d) if so, what role the ICAR is playing in the direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK) : (a) and (b) The per capita availability of

pulses in the country in the year 1951 and for the last three years has been given as under :

Year	Per Capital per day Availability (Gram)
1951	60.7
1998	33.0
1999	36.9
2000(P)	31.9

As per the recommended nutritional standards of the Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR), the requirement of pulses for low cost balanced diet in respect of a sedentary man is 40 grams/day which works out to 14.60 kg./year. The percentage of pulse production to the total production of foodgrains is presently 6.4%.

The per capita availability of pulses has gone down due to increase in population level during the period. Besides this, the production of pulses also could not keep pace with the increasing demand of pulses due to increase in population as pulses are cultivated under rainfed conditions on marginal and sub-marginal lands, which are poor in fertility. The production of pulses has also been affected by drought during last two years in the major pulse producing States. The farmers generally have shown their preference for growing paddy and wheat, vis-a-vis pulses.

(c) and (d) ICAR is already doing the research work for developing new technologies both in production and post harvest management and as a result of concerted research efforts a number of improved high yielding varieties having early maturity and resistance/tolerance to diseases have been developed and released for cultivation in different areas of the country. The list of varieties released during the last 3 years is given in Statement. In addition to development of improved varieties the crop production and protection technologies have also been developed. Application of sulphur@ 20-25 kg./ha. through gypsum, pyrtie or single super phosphate; inoculation of pulses with rhizobium; one or two life saving irrigations in case of chickpea lentil and fieldpea and integrated pest management are some of the important technologies developed for maximizing production of different pulse crops.

As regards post-harvest technologies the Central Institute of Agricultural Engineering, Bhopal, Central Institute of Post Harvest Engineering and

Technologies, Ludhiana and All India Coordinated Research Project (AICRP) on Farm Implements and Machinery and AICRP on Post-Harvest Technology are engaged in development of the equipments and technologies for production and post harvest management of pulses.

Statement

Important varieties of pulses released during the last 3 years (1997–2000)

Chickpea	:	DCP 92-3, KGD 1168 (Alok), Vishal, CSG 8962 (Karnal Channa-I), GCP101 (Gujarat Gram-I), Pusa 1003 (Kabuli), BDG-72 (Pusa Pragati), BG 1053 (Pusa Chamatkar), JG-11,KAK 2, GCP 105, SAKI 9516.
Pigeonpea	:	AKPH 4101 (H), MA-3 (Malviya Vikalp)
Mungbean	:	Pant Mung 4 (UPM 92-1), HUM-1, PBM 2, Pusa 9531, Pusa Bold-1 (Vishal)
Urdbean	:	Shekhar-1 (KU 301), TU 94-2, IPU 94—1 (Uttara), KU 92-1 (Azad Urd-1), RBU 36 (Barkha), WBG 26.
Lentil	:	DPL-62 (Sheri), JL 3, IPL 81 (Noori)
Lathyrus	:	Bio L 212 (Ratan)
Fieldpea	:	HUDP 15 (Malviya Matter 15), DDR 23.
Mothbean	:	RMO-257, RMO-225, RMO-96, CAZRI Moth-1.

H : Hybrid.

Import of parent level breeding stock in poultry industry

4298. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of dangerous and disastrous consequences of the present policy of allowing parent level breeding-stock import in the country, which makes it possible to import diseased and unhealthy birds;

(b) if so, whether Nationl Egg Co-ordination Committee of Andhra Pradesh had represented against the aforesaid policy and its dangerous consequences